



It has set a million  
WOMEN PAINTING . . .



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THE recent development of brushing lacquer—(the new kind of paint that dries in thirty minutes)—radically changed our ideas of painting. Millions of women—many of whom had never handled a brush before—now have taken up painting this pleasant way.

With the perfection of a new *improved* lacquer by Devoe—a lacquer which is still easier to use and comes in uniquely lovely and artistic colors—many more have turned to this simple but delightful way of beautifying their homes.

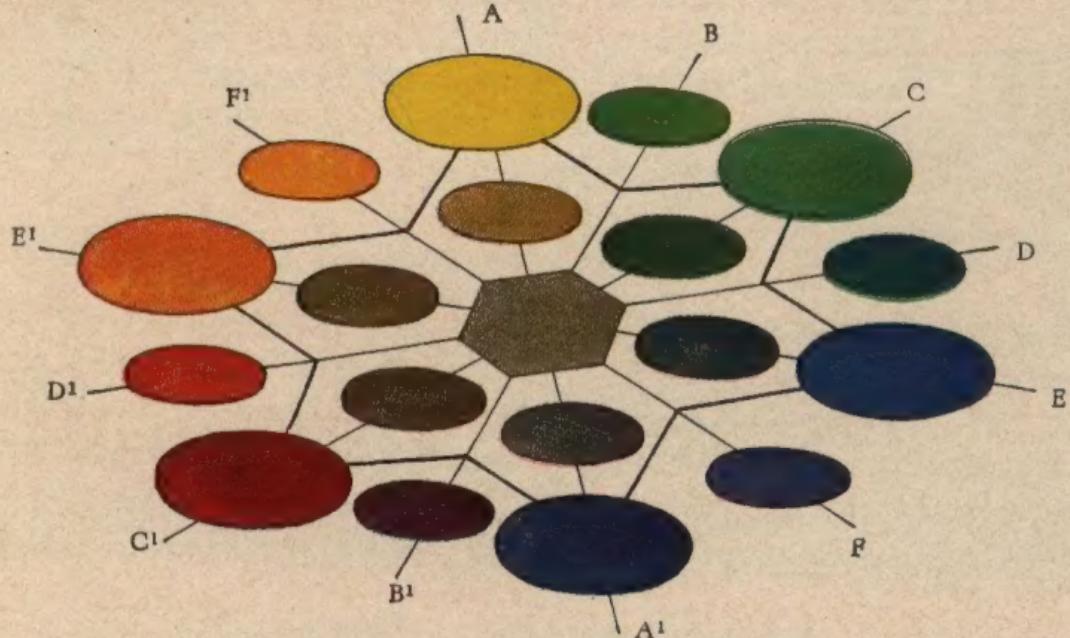
Naturally with this wonderful new source of color at their command women are interested as never before in the theory back of harmonious color schemes. This booklet is designed to give practical help in choosing colors—from deciding the best hue for a lamp-base to planning the color scheme of an entire room.

# Simple Theory of COLOR

*Monotone Harmony* The simplest type of color harmony is the Monotone. As the name suggests this means the use of a variety of tones of just *one* color.

*Analogous Harmony* Next comes the Analogous Harmony. This consists of a series of colors lying next to or very near each other on the color scale. Most successful are the series lying between two primary colors. For instance—yellow-green, green (i. e., yellow and blue) and blue-green—which come between the primary colors Yellow and Blue, as you will see on the chart on the opposite page. One *key* color must run through an analogous harmony as Yellow does in the series above.

## COLOR CHART



This chart shows the relation of the three Primary Colors—Red, Yellow and Blue—to the colors derived from them and also, through lines "AA", "BB", etc., which colors are complementary to each other. Further explanations are included in the following pages.



## For Smaller Areas

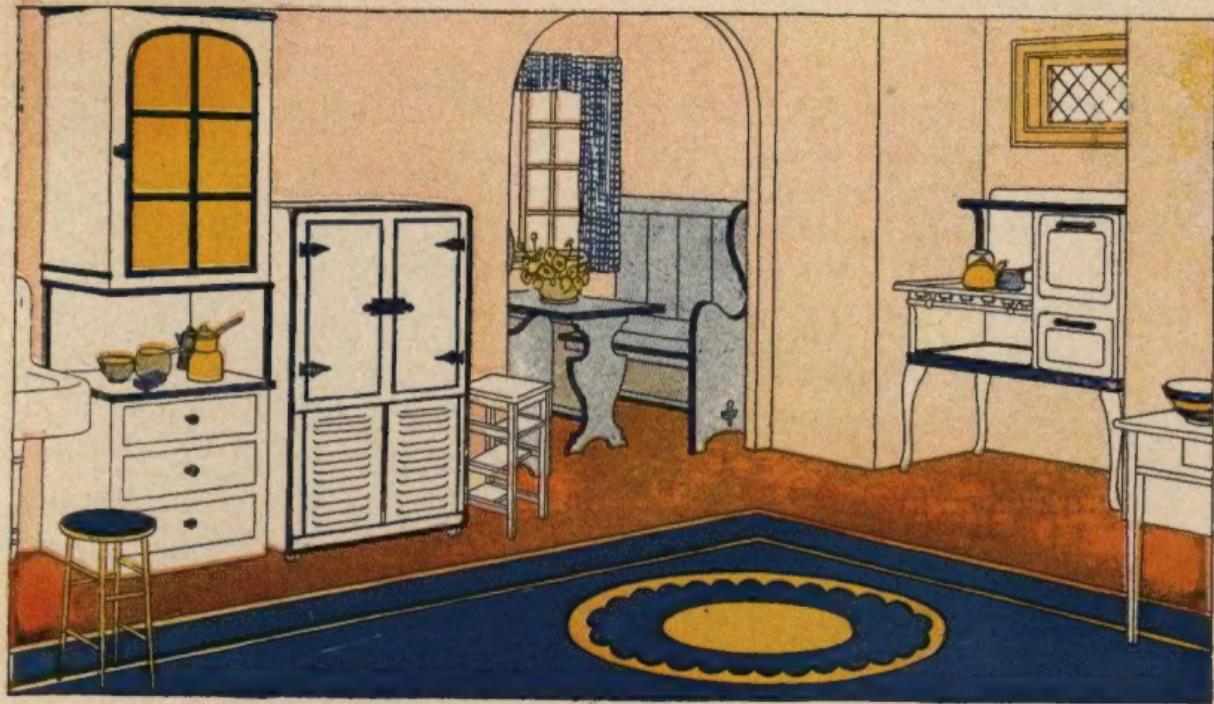
These two types of Color Harmony are especially suited to small areas like a rug or a set of furniture, a single piece or an ornamental jar. In planning whole rooms Modern Interior Decoration prefers richer, more subtle schemes—harmonies of *Contrasting Colors*.

### Contrasting Harmonies

Contrasting Harmonies are chiefly combinations of *complementary* colors. Every color has its complement. Complementary colors draw each other out. That is—if you introduce a spot of orange in a room, immediately you will notice that all the *blues* have become more vivid. The complement of red is green, of yellow is purple, of blue is orange.

Other complementary pairs useful to know are:—

Red-Orange complementary to Blue-Purple  
Yellow-Orange complementary to Blue-Green  
Yellow-Green complementary to Red-Purple



### KITCHEN

The Simple Complementary Harmony—blue and orange—has been chosen for this energetic modern kitchen. Walls should be finished with Devoe Velour Finish 857. Furniture—white with Holland Blue striping. Breakfast nook—Holland Blue reduced  $\frac{1}{3}$  with Ivory. Floor—Orange toned with neutralizing Sahara. Window trim—Orange reduced with Ivory. (All Devoe Lacquer). Blue and Yellow-Orange Linoleum rug.



## CHART

The lines "AA," "BB", etc., on the color chart connect complementary colors. The intermediate tones on these lines are produced by mixing the two complementary colors in different proportions. Only two or three of these intermediate tones at the most are shown on this chart, but many more, of course, can be produced by varying the proportions.

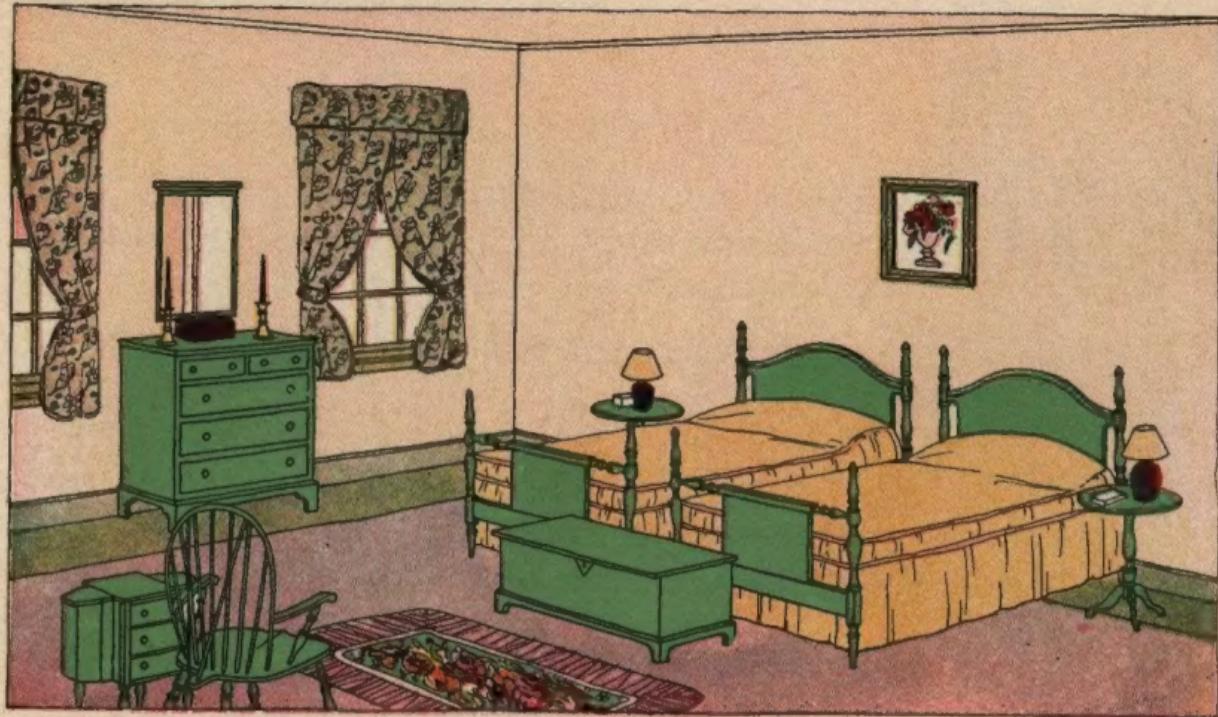
### *Simple Complementary Harmony*

There are three main sorts of Complementary Harmonies. The simplest form is the use of just *one* color and its complement. The gay little modern kitchen in blue and ivory on page 5 illustrates this.

### *Two Schemes Combined*

Then, too, the monotone scheme described at the beginning may—and frequently is—combined with the Complementary.

In that same blue and orange kitchen, for instance, orange appears in three different shades—orange lightened with ivory on the woodwork, still more reduced on the walls, darkened with brown on the floor—and pure orange-yellow in utensils, etc.



### BEDROOM

A Double Complementary Harmony derived from jade green and coral, yellow and violet. Walls finished with Devoe Velour Finish Warm Cream 856. Floor—Light Oak (Devoe Lacquer Stain). Furniture—Jade Green. Lamps, shades and candlesticks in Chinese Yellow. (Devoe Lacquer) Neutral rosy-beige carpet with contrasting rug in red-violet, green and yellow. Woodwork—light tan. Red-violet lamp bases.



## *Double Complementary Harmony*

Next is the *double* complementary scheme. This involves four colors—two hues next to each other on the color chart and their complements.

The cool, dainty bedroom on page 7 is an example of this. Green and coral, yellow and violet.

## *Split Complementary Harmony*

Third comes the *split* complementary harmony. This means choosing a color and then splitting its complement, as has been done in the dining room on page 9.

The scheme is orange with blue-green and blue-purple, which lie on either side of purple, yellow's complement.

It is fascinating to try this method out on the color chart with each color in turn and see what combinations you get.



### DINING ROOM

A Split Complementary Harmony. Floor—Devoe Lacquer Walnut Stain. Walls—Devoe Velour Finish Light Cream 859 with a bit of Pink 862 in it, woodwork and corner cabinet in deeper tone. Furniture—Jade Green. (Devoe Lacquer). Touches of yellow-orange and orange in curtains, china and table runner. Dull blue-violet rug.



## Triads

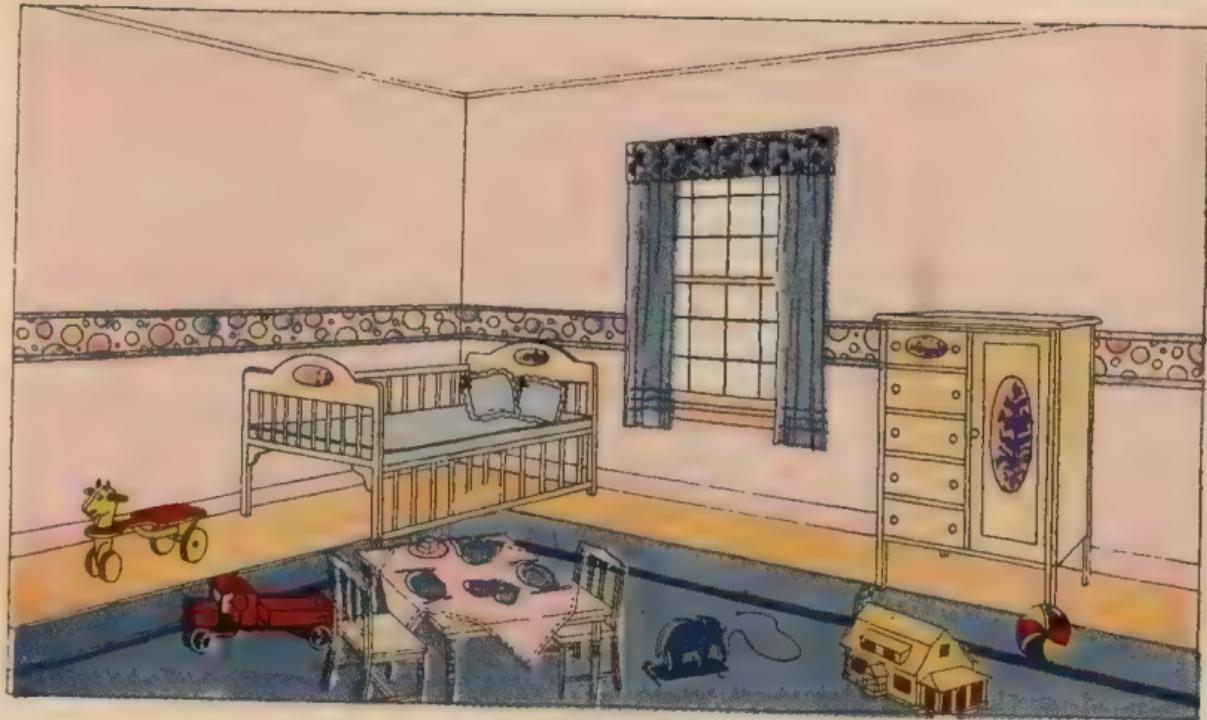
In addition to the complementary harmonies there are the four triads—another type of contrasting color scheme. These triads are:

1. Yellow—Blue—Red
2. Purple—Green—Orange
3. Yellow-orange—Blue-green—Red-purple
4. Blue-purple—Red-orange—Yellow-green

These are by far the richest and most satisfying harmonies, but they need careful handling. In the living room on page 13 the two last triads (3 and 4) have been combined. This is quite possible because each color in one triad finds its complement in the other.

## Law of Color Areas

The next thing is to consider the simple but enormously important rule masking under the formidable name of the Law of Color Areas. This just means that the larger the area to be covered the *duller* should be the color used. Conversely, small bright spots should be used to balance larger, duller spaces.



### NURSERY

This dainty nursery has been derived from the primary Triad—red, blue and yellow. Walls finished with Devoe Velour Finish Pink 862. Furniture—Old Ivory with rose and blue decorations. (Devoe Lacquer). Floor—Devoe Lacquer Stain, Light Oak. Toys finished with Devoe Lacquer in Chinese Red, Chinese Yellow, Holland Blue, etc.



## *One Outstanding Effect*

Equally important is the kindred rule that no matter how many colors are used in a room there must be *one outstanding effect*.

One color must dominate and no other single color take up more than one-third as much attention.

Otherwise the eye will be disturbed and irritated instead of rested and pleased. Black and white, gold, silver, and carefully chosen greys and browns may be combined harmoniously with any color scheme.

## *Lacquer Small Objects*

It helps immensely to think of every article in a room—no matter how small—waste baskets, cushions, picture frames, desk sets, vases—as parts of the color scheme.

An easy, delightful and inexpensive way to bring them into the scheme is to lacquer them in a carefully chosen contrasting hue.



### LIVING ROOM

This colorful, modern living room combines Triads 3 and 4 (see page 10), but four of the six colors, red-violet, blue-violet, yellow-green, and yellow-orange, are limited to very small touches in books, lamp, pottery, etc. Walls a lovely subdued blue-green made by mixing Green Tint 850 and Pale Blue 884 (Devoe Velour Finish). Woodwork—Devoe Lacquer Jade Green. Rugs—still deeper and duller tone. Floor—Devoe Lacquer Stam Dark Oak. Chairs, tables, etc.—Devoe Lacquer, Chinese Red, Tobacco Brown, Black, etc.



## *Balance Color Spots*

Use your small spots of color contrast carefully. Balance them. That is, if purple is a minor contrasting note, repeat it on two or more sides of the room. Piquancy—individuality—are obtained by the skillful handling of color spots.

## *Light and Size of Room*

But we must not forget to consider the size of the room and the amount of light it gets.

Colors are warm and advancing or cold and receding in various degrees. Dark intense colors like red make walls seem to close in. Blue gives an illusion of space, but blue is a cold color and should only be used extensively when there is plenty of sunlight. Yellow seems to flood a dark room with light.

The secondary colors combine these qualities in varying degrees.

## Mood of Room

Also you must consider the use of the room—the mood you wish to suggest. A bedroom should be restful, a kitchen energetic but never hot looking, a dining room cheerful and a living room gracious, dignified, home-like and gay at the same time. The rooms illustrated here try to fix appropriate moods.



## Visualize Color Scheme

Then, with all these points in mind, *visualize* your color scheme. Many a plan has looked well written down and been decidedly unsatisfactory when materialized in a room. An easy, helpful and amusing way to guard against disappointment is to draw a very rough outline sketch of your room and the principle objects in it and then color them with a child's water color paints.



# DEVOE LACQUER~

FOR furniture—whether it be wood or metal, painted or unpainted—for woodwork, for floors, for decorative objects of pottery, china, glass—Devoe Lacquer is an excellent choice in every way.

For years Devoe has made the colors which leading artists use in their work and these same lovely hues appear in the twenty delightful Devoe Lacquer Colors. It is natural that they should be far lovelier than the ordinary commercial paints.

Then you can mix many more beautiful shades yourself, very easily. For instance:

APPLE-GREEN

— $\frac{1}{3}$  Chinese Yellow and  $\frac{2}{3}$  Turquoise Blue

ROSE

— $\frac{9}{10}$  White— $\frac{1}{10}$  Chinese Red

BUTTERCUP YELLOW— $\frac{1}{3}$  White— $\frac{2}{3}$  Chinese Yellow

DELFT BLUE

— $\frac{10}{18}$  White— $\frac{4}{18}$  Holland Blue,  $\frac{2}{18}$  Black

## ~Its Practical Use

IN mixing paints it is important to remember to make enough for the entire job. Also, that it is easier to darken a color than it is to lighten it. A very little black goes a long way.

Devoe Lacquer, of course, has the fast-drying feature characteristic of all lacquer. *It takes just thirty minutes.* This is especially convenient in painting much used surfaces, like stair treads and bathroom floors.

But more than that—Devoe has developed a lacquer that is *easier to apply* than any other. It flows more quickly, freely and evenly. . . . A lacquer with which any woman can be sure of a professional looking job. Just start on some small object—window box or waste basket. A few minutes will get your hand in.





## Rejuvenate Old Pieces

Though one is not doing over a whole house or even a whole room every day—yet nearly always there is some piece of furniture about the house that needs the kindly attention of the lacquer brush. To rejuvenate its scratched and spotted surface—to make it match the rest of the furnishings—or to make it an interesting note of color contrast.

## Save on New Furniture

Then when you need *new* furniture, Devoe Lacquer can mean a great saving to you. For now-a-days it is possible to buy even complete Colonial bedroom and Cottage dining room sets *unpainted* as well as gate-leg tables, day beds, chests, chiffoniers, Welch Dressers, Windsor chairs, etc. You can buy these and *lacquer* them in the shade you want for a great deal less than the cost of finished pieces.

## *Decorations*

Furniture may be charmingly decorated with stencils or striping in another shade of the main color or in a contrasting hue. Delcalcomania patterns, too, are very effective and quick and easy to apply.



## *Walls, Ceilings and Floors*

For walls and ceilings use Devoe Velour Finish, a beautiful flat wall paint.

For floors either Devoe Lacquer Stain, Devoe Mirrolac Varnish Stain or Devoe Marble Floor Finish Varnish.

For floors where bright colors are needed or where fast-drying is essential —use Devoe Lacquer or Devoe Mirrolac Enamel.

Back of every Devoe product is 174 years of experience in perfecting colors and making paints. The same superiority holds good in every one.

# How to Apply DEVOE LACQUER



1. Apply Devoe Lacquer to unpainted wood or metal surfaces or to surfaces covered with old coats of paint, varnish or enamel. The surface should, of course, be in good condition. Do not apply Devoe Lacquer to recently painted, varnished, or enameled surfaces.
2. Be sure the surface is free from grease, wax, or paint remover. Grease and wax can be removed with Devoe Lacquer Thinner.
3. Before Applying Devoe Lacquer to unpainted open-grained wood use Devoe Paste Wood Filler according to directions.
4. Stir well from the bottom of the can, making sure that any pigment that may have settled out is thoroughly broken up.

5. Devoe Lacquer should be flowed on and not brushed out. Lay Devoe Lacquer freely on the surface, and let it level itself. Use a Devoe set-in-rubber brush and keep it well filled with Devoe Lacquer when in use.
6. One coat of Devoe Lacquer is usually sufficient except in the case of White and other very light tints. Use two coats on new soft wood, sanding lightly with fine sandpaper between coats.
7. If Devoe Lacquer thickens after standing in an open can, add a very small amount of Devoe Lacquer Thinner. It is rarely advisable to use Thinner in a greater proportion than two teaspoonfuls of Thinner to a pint of Devoe Lacquer. In most cases a smaller proportion of Thinner will be adequate. Under no circumstances use any Thinner other than Devoe Lacquer Thinner. Immediately after using, rinse the brush in Devoe Lacquer Thinner.

## *Directions for using LACQUER STAINS*

### **FINISHING NEW OR OLD UNFINISHED WOODS**

1. Be sure that the surface is free from grease and dirt and that it is thoroughly dry.
2. Open grain woods such as Ash, Oak, Mahogany and Walnut should first be filled with the proper shade of Devoe Paste Wood Filler.
3. Close grained woods require only one coat of the proper Devoe Lacquer Stain.
4. Devoe Lacquer Stain should be stirred well from the bottom of the can, making sure that any coloring matter that may have settled out is thoroughly broken up.
5. Apply a coat of Devoe Lacquer Stain of the desired shade and allow to dry thoroughly.

6. If the tone developed by the first coat is satisfactory, but a higher gloss is desired, sand lightly with 00 sandpaper and dust off clean. Then apply a coat of Devoe Lacquer Clear. If a darker shade is desired, apply a second coat of the same Lacquer Stain.

### RENEWING FINISHED SURFACES

- 1a. After the surface has been properly prepared, apply a first coat of Devoe Lacquer Stain of the desired shade and allow to dry thoroughly.
- 2a. If the tone developed by the first coat is satisfactory, but a higher gloss is desired, sand lightly with 00 sandpaper and dust off clean. Then apply a coat of Devoe Lacquer Clear. If a darker tone is desired, apply a second coat of the same Lacquer Stain.

If Devoe Lacquer Stains thicken after standing in an open can, add a very small amount of Devoe Lacquer Thinner. It is rarely advisable to use Thinner in a greater proportion than two teaspoonfuls of Thinner to a pint of Devoe Lacquer Stain. In most instances a smaller

proportion of Thinner is adequate. Under no circumstances use a Thinner other than Devoe Lacquer Thinner. Immediately after application, rinse the brush in Devoe Lacquer Thinner.

### BRUSHES

Always use a clean, soft Devoe Brush. After using, clean with Devoe Lacquer Thinner, wipe dry with a rag and put away in a clean dry place.

For over a half century Devoe has successfully followed a policy of making only brushes of the highest quality, which are worthy in every way to carry the name of Devoe.

**CAUTION:** Do not apply lacquer or lacquer stains *near an open flame.*



It has not always been possible in this book to reproduce accurately the lovely tones of Devoe Lacquer—because of the limitations of the printing process—but a reference to the Devoe Lacquer Color Card will give their true quality.

# DEVOE LACQUER

*Made in Following Colors*

Cream	Emerald Green	Nickel Gray
Old Ivory	Venetian Green	Turquoise Blue
Beige	Hunter Green	Holland Blue
Sahara	Tobacco Brown	Chinese Red
Chinese Yellow	Robin's Egg Blue	Persian Red
Orange	Platinum Gray	Black
Yellow	Pearl Gray	White
Jade Green	French Gray	Clear

Devoe Lacquer is also made in a transparent finish which enhances the natural beauty of the wood, and imitates remarkably the expensive hardwoods such as:

Light Oak  
Golden Oak

Dark Oak  
Walnut

Mahogany  
Dark Mahogany

# ART LACQUER

ART-LACQUER Finishing of small decorative objects is extremely easy to do and there is no end to the fascinating, different effects that may be obtained.



## Pour Method

First there is the Pour Method. First wipe the vase thoroughly with Devco Lacquer Thinner, using a clean cloth. Place the vase on a block of wood, standing in a shallow bowl or pan. Then pour into a container equal parts of the different colored lacquers you have chosen. Do not stir or mix. Just pour the contents over the entire vase, allowing the excess to run into a pan. While the colors are still running, turn the vase upside down, so that the colors will run in the opposite direction from which they started.



Hundreds of objects can be finished or done over at home, enabling you to add accenting harmonious notes to your home—or make charming gifts for friends—at small expense.

## *Spatter or Drip Method*

The second method is the Spatter or Drip Method. After cleaning the vase with Art Lacquer Thinner, coat it with a solid coat of white or light color. While still wet, spatter or drip darker and brighter colors on the vase with wooden spatulas. Turn the vase over as before so that the colors will blend back into one another.

## *New Uses for Lacquer*

People are continually writing in to tell us about some new use they have discovered for lacquer. Perhaps some of them may prove useful suggestions to you.

Radio Horns  
Garden Tools  
Window Boxes  
Ice Boxes  
Leather Luggage  
Kitchen Utensils  
Baby Carriages

Leather Desk Sets  
Clothes Hangers  
Flower Pots  
Glass Bottles  
Baskets  
Shoe Trees  
Picture Frames

Cardtable Tops  
Old Leather Shoes  
Candlesticks  
Metal Bookends  
Boats and Canoes  
Lamp Bases  
Toys

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